the second of th

The robin sang a love sweet song, The young man raised his head; The maiden turned away and blushed-"I am a fool," she said, And went on embroidering in silk, A pink-eyed it . " white as milk.

The young man loitered slowly, By the house three times that day ; She took her bird from the window, "He need not look this way." She sat at her piano long, And sighed and played a death sad song

But when the day was done she said, "I wish that he would come! Remember, Mary, if he calls To-night, I'm not at home." So when he rang, she went-the elf! She went and let him in herself.

They sang full long together, Their love sweet song, death sad ; The robin woke from his slumber. And rang out, clear and glad, "Now go," she coolly said, "'tis late;" And followed him to lock the gate.

He took the resebud from her, While "you shall not," she said : He closed her hand within his own, And while her tongue forbade, Her will was darkened in eclipse Of binding love upon his lips.

POLITICAL.

Gen. Grant and the President.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO GENERAL GRANT. EXECUTIVE MANSION. Washington, D. C., Aug. 17, 1867.

Dear Sir: Before you issue instructions to carry into effect the enclosed order, I would be pleased to hear any suggestions you may deem necessary respecting the assignments to which the order refers Truly yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

Gen. U. S. Grant, Secretary of War ad in-

THE ORDER OF REMOVAL.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, D. C., August 17, 1867. Major-General George II Thomas is hereby assigned to the command of the Fifth Military District, created by the Act of Congress passed on the 2d day of March, 1867.

Major-General P. H. Sheridan is hereby as-

signed to the command of the Department of the Missouri.

Major-General Winfield S. Hancock is hereby assigned to the command of the Department of the Cumberland.

The Secretary of War ad interim will give the necessary instructions to carry this order

GENERAL GRANT TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON. HEADQ'RS ARMIES OF THE U. STATES,) Washington, D. C., Aug. 17, 1867. His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States :

Sir: I am in receipt of your order of this date, directing the assignment of General G. H. Thomas to the command of the Fifth Military District, General Sheridan to the Department of the Missouri, and General Hancock to the Department of the Cumberland; also your note of this date, (enclosing these instructions,) saying " before you issue instructions to carry into effect the enclosed order, I will have is a complicated one, I feel confiwould be pleased to hear any suggestions you dent that under, the guidance and instruction necessary respecting the assignments to which the order refers."

I am pleased to avail myself of this invitation to urge, earnestly urge —urge in the Lame of a patriotic people who have sacrificed hundreds of thousands of loyal lives and thousands of millions of treasure to preserve the integrity and union of this country-that this order be not insisted on. It is unmistakably the expressed wish of the country that Gen. Sheridan should not be removed from his present command. This is a republic where the will of the people is the law of the land. I beg that their voice may be heard.

feat the laws of Congress. It will be interpreted by the unreconstructed element in the South, those who did all they could to break up this Government by arms, and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order-as a triumph. It will embolden them to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they have the Executive with the n.

The services of General Thomas in battling for the Union entitle him to some consideration. He has repeatedly entered his protest against being assigned to either of the five military districts, and especially to being assigned to relieve General Sheridan.

General Hancock ought not to be removed from where he is. His department is a complicated one, which will take a new command er some time to become acquainted with.

There are military reasons, pecuniary reasons, and, above all, patriotic reasons, why this order should not be insisted on.

I beg to refer to a letter, marked private, which I wrote to the President when first consulted on the subject of the change in the War Department. It bears upon the subject of this removal, and I had hoped would have prevented it.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT,
General United States Army, And Secretary of War ad interim.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO GENERAL GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.
Washington, D.C., August 19, 1867. General: I have received your communi-

was not my intention to ask from you a formal time give more general satisticition to the report, but rather to invite a verbal statement to the whole people, white and black, North of any reasons affecting the public interests, which, in your opinion, would render the order inexpedient. Inasmuch, however, as you have embodied your suggestions in a written communication, it is proper that I should make

You carnestly urge that the order be not

insisted on, remarking that "it is unmista-kably the expressed wish of the country that General Sheridan should not be removed from his present command." While I am cognizant of the efforts that have been made to retain General Sheridan in command of the Fifth Military District, I am not aware that the question has ever been submitted to the people themselves for determination. It certainly would be unjust to the army to assume that, in the opinion of the nation, he alone is capable of commanding the States of Louisiana and Texas, and that, were he for any cause removed, no other General in the military service of the United States would be competent to fill his place. General Thomas, whom I have designated as a successor, is well known to the country. Having won high and honorable distinction in the field, he has since, in the execution of the responsible duties of a department commander, exhibited great ability, sound discretion and sterling patriotism. He has not failed, under the most trying circumstances, to enforce the laws, to preserve peace and order, to encourage the restoration of civil authority, and to promote, as far as possible, a spirit of reconciliation. His administration of the department of the Cun.berland will certainly compare most favorably with that of General Sheridan in the Fifth Military District. These affairs appear to be in a disturbed condition, and a bitter spirit of antagonism seems to have resulted from General Sheridan's management. He has rendered himself exceedingly obnoxious by the manner in which he has exercised even the powers conferred by Congress, and still more so by a resort to authority not granted by law nor necessary to its faithful and efficient execution. His rule has, in fact, been one of absolute tyranny, without reference to the principles of our Covernment or the nature of our free institutions. The state of affairs which has resulted from the course he has pursued has seriously interferred with a harmonious, satisfactory, and speedy execution of the Acts of Congress, and is alone sufficient to justify a change. His removal, therefore, cannot "be regarded as an effort to de feat the laws of Congress;" for the object is to facilitate their execution, through an officer who has never failed to obey the statutes of the land, and to exact, within his jurisdiction, a like obedience from others. It cannot be interpreted by the unreconstructed element in the South-those who did all they could to break up this Government by arms, and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order as a triumph;" for as intelligent men, they must know that the mere change of Military Com manders cannot alter the law, and that General Thomas will be as much bound by its requirements as General Sheridan. It cannot 'embolden them to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they have the Executive with them;" for they are perfectly familiar with the antecedents of the President, and know that he has not obstruc-No one, as you are aware, has a higher ap-

preciation than myself of services of General Thomas, and no one would be less inclined to assign him to a command not entirely to his wishes. Knowing him as I do, I cannot think that he will hesitate for a moment to obey any order having in view a complete and speedy restoration of the Union, in the preservation of which he has rendered such important and valuable services.

General Hancock, known to the whole coun try as a gallant, able and patriotic soldier, will, I have no doubt, sustain his high reputation in any position to which he may be assigned. of General Sherman, General Sheridan will soon become familiar with its necessities, and will avail himself of the opportunity afforded by the Indian troubles for the display of the energy, cuterprise and daring which gave him so enviable a reputation during our eccut civ-

il struggle. In assuming that it is the expressed wish of the people that General Sheridan should not be removed from his present command, you remark that "this is a republic, where the will of the people is the law of the land,' and "beg that their voice may be heard."-General Sheridan has performed his civil duties faithfully and intelligently. His removal will only be regarded as an effort to dein the manner which that instrument prescribes. While one of its provisions makes the President commander-in-chief of the army and navy, another requires that " he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." Believing that a change in the command of the Fifth Military District is absolutely necessary for a faithful execution of the laws, I have issued the order which is the subject of this correspondence; and in thus exercising a power that inheres in the Executive, under the Constitution, as commander-in chief of the military and naval forces, I am discharging a duty required of me by the am discharging a duty required of me by the will of the nation, as formally declared in the supreme law of the land. By his oath the Executive is solomnly bound, "to the best of his ability, to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution," and although in times of great excitement it may be lost to public view, it is his duty, without, regard to the conse it is his duty, without regard to the consequences to himself, to hold sacred and to enforce any and all of its provisions. Any other course would lead to the destruction of the Republic; for, the Constitution once abolished, there would be no Congress for the exercise of legislative powers, no Executive to see that the laws are faithfully executed, no judiciary to afford to the citizens protection for life, limb and property. Usurpation would inevitably follow, and a despotism be fixed upon the people in violation of their combin-

ed and expressed will.

In conclusion, I fail to perceive any "military," "pecuniary" or "patriotic reasons" why this order should not be carried into effeet. You will remember that in the first in-General: I have received your communi-cation of the 17th instant, and thank you for the promptness with which you have submit-ted your views respecting the assignments di-rected in my unofficial note of the 17th, that I would be plessed to hear any suggestions you might deem necessary upon the subject, it stance I did not consider General Sheridan

and South.

I am, General, very respectfully yours, ANDREW JOHNSON. Gen. U. S. GRANT, Secretary of War ad

WASHINGTON, August 24 .- Gen. Thomas' movements are interrupted by an attack of the liver complaint.

Indian Commissioner Taylor is here on private business; will rejoin Commission in a few days. He furnishes no new information.

On proper medical recommendations, the President has suspended the order assigning General Thomas to the command of the Fifth District. Sheridan will remain in command until relieved, probably by General Hancock.

Fractional currency destroyed during the week, \$392,000; issued, \$554,000. The Treasurer holds as security for national circulation, \$340,000,000; for deposits of public money, \$38,000,000. National bank circulation, \$299,000,000.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, \$541,000; for the week, \$2,879,000. Custom receipts

from the 12th to the 17th, \$4,000,000. Gen. Augur is of opinion that if the Indian war is fairly inaugurated it will be general .-He will require 20,000 men; Hancock will require as many. He thinks the Spotted Tail tribe went on buffalo hunt under influence of Red Cloud, who represented Spotted Tail would be dishonored unless they went. Commissioner Taylor, who is here, is hopeful of

good results from the September council. The President will use his powers to exhaustion in support of the dignity and authority of the Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, August 29 .- The following order was issued by General Grant to-day:

II. In compliance with the foregoing in structions of the President of the United States, Major-General P. H. Sheridan will, on receipt of this order, turn over his present command to Brevet Major General Charles Griffin, the officer next in rank to himself, and proceed, without delay, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and will relieve Major-General Han cock, in command of the Department of the Missouri.

III. On being relieved by Major General Sheridan, Major General Hancock will proceed, without delay, to New Orleans, La., and assume command of the Fifth Military District, and of the Department composed of the States of Louisiana and Texas.

IV. Major-General George H. Thomas will continue in command of the Department of the Cumberland.

By command of General Grant. (Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND, A.A.G.

WASHINGTON, August 29 .- During the late contest, the President placed himself squarely on his constitutional rights and duty, and carried his point. It is suggested that recent letter from Stevens, opportunely published yesterday morning, lashing the couservative Senators for not taking from the President certain rights and duties, some of which Grant claimed, had much to do with the General's retrograde movement.

Custom receipts for the week ending on the 24th, \$3,702,000. The tollowing was issued to day, in purance of the foregoing order of the President

of the United States: Brevet Maj. Gen. Canby will, on receipt of this order, turn over his present Command to the officer next in rank to himself, and proceed to Charleston, S. C., to relieve Maj. Gen. Sickles of the command of the Second Military District. Maj. Gen. Sickles, on being relieved, will repair to New York city, and report by letter to the Adjutant General.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A.A.G. The order regarding the Fifth District was not promulgated at 3 o'clock to-day.

Internal revenue receipts to day \$558,000. Grant had a prolonged interview with the President. During the interview, matters were adjusted and Grant's letter of yesterday was withdrawn. Subsequently, the order relieving Sickles was promulgated, and there are assurances that the order affecting the Fifth District will be promulgated to-morrow.

MONTGOMERY, August 28. - Registration returns received in full for all Counties in Alabama. Total, 160,990—whites, 72,474; blacks, 88,248. Ouly ten candidates have been announced in the State so far, one of

Sixty-six bales of new cotton have been re ceived up to date. The corn is safe, and in large quantity. Cotton greatly damaged in the last few weeks for lack of rain and by

WASHINGTON, August 28 .- It is stated that Grant has written to the President, claiming that Congress vested authority in the five Districts in the General of the United States Army. Grant is unwilling to vest it in another, and, therefore, will, at least, delay or-dering the execution of the executive order relieving Sickles and Sheridan.

GREAT BRITAIN, during 1866, imported from the United States, India and elsewhere, raw cotton valued at \$387,607,030 as compared with an import of \$330,150,965 in 1865, and an import of \$391,018,645 in 1864.— The "London Times," thinks the value of cotton imported into Great Britain during 1867 will be greatly curtailed, it only having amounted to \$129,416,360 during the first five months of the year. The curtailment, however, is in the import from India, and not in the trade with the United States.

NEW ORLEANS, August 28 .- Galveston despatches of to-day state that there were twenty-one deaths on the 27th instant, Gen. Loren Kent, Collector of the port, died last

RICHMOND, August 29 .- Returns from all except eight Counties have been received at headquarters, which show registration to be: Whites 110,000; blacks 90,000. Of Counties not received, four have large white ma-

The blacks having badly beaten one policeman at the circus last night and stoned others, a company of United States troops have been sent to the spot to-night, to prevent a riot, which is considered imminent.

THINGS ARE WORKING .- The 'New York Tribune, of Monday, has an article on the doings at Washington. We extract:

We need only add, that no one has ever yet called Hancock, Canby and Gordon Gran-

ger radicals; and no one pretends that Sheridan Sickles and Pope have offended other wise than in giving an active, hearty support to the reconstruction policy of Congress .-What, then, do these acts portend?

We can understand them no otherwise than as the opening of a new and desperate strug-gle to arrest the reconstruction policy decreed by Congress, and, if possible, defeat and subvert it. To this end, we infer that it is deem ed necessary to hurl from office every radical whom the President or his Cabinet can reach, but especially those wielding military power over the South. We judge that this final struggle is to be far more bitter, more violent, more proscriptive, than that of 1866.

DISTRICT DIRECTORY.

Clerk of the Court—J. E. Hagood, Sheriff—L. Thomas, Ordinary—W. E. Holcombe, Commissioner in Equity—Rob't A. Thompson Coroner—W. J. Guntt,

Commissioners to Approve the Bones of Pub. c Officers-J. J. Norton, Jos. Burnett, J. H. Ambler, James Lawrence, Sam'l. Reid.

Commissioners of the Poor - Dr. II. C. Miller, Chairman; Geo. R. Chorry, Secretary and Trea-surer; J. B. Clayton, S. D. Keith, R. Craig, Sr. Commissioners of Public Buildings-Rob't.

A. Thompson, Chairman; J. E. Hagood, Secretary and Treasurer; W. E. Holcombe, M. F. Mitchell, P. J. Miller.

Commissioners of Free Schools—T. B. Maulden, Chairman; W. E. Holcombe, Secretary and Treasurer; C. H. Spears, I. Wickliffe, H. H. Penny, Daniel Grice, James Burdine.

Magistrates-W. J. Gantt, W. C. Keith. J R. Gossett, Thos. Dillard, J. C. C. Parsons, J N. Arnold, Redin Rackley, J. B. Sanders, L. H. Verner, Abel Robius, W. H. Peronneau, Nimrod Sullivan, Edward Hughes, John Sharp, Joseph B Reid, W B White, Leonard Rogers

Commissioners of Roads-2d Regiment-G W Phillips, Chairman; W Pitchford, Clerk; William Bibbs, Jr. Treasurer; M F Mitchell, Thomas J Steele, S E Maxwell, James L Boyd, L W Lusk, S M Crawford, M R Hunnicutt

5th Regiment-F A Hoke, Chairman; E H Griffin, Treasurer; J. B. Clayton, Clerk; J. L. Gasaway, J. A. Ballinger, Alex Algood, Thos. R. Price, S. D. Keith, Henry Williams, J. T. Gossett, J W Singleton, Thos Dillard.

Internal Revenue-II A H Gibson, Assessor 2d Regiment, S C M. F A Hoke, Assessor 5th Regiment, S C M. J W Cobb, Collector.

RECONSTRUCTED POST OFFICES Pickens C H : NAME OF POSTMASTER Catharine T Gibson O M Folger Pickensville Walhalla : C II Issertell Fair Play : Arnold's Mills Benj R Doughty Wm McMahan Hunter's Mills Wm Hunter, Jr Mile Creek : Mary J Robins Marcus A Morgan Daensville : Lemuel Hendricks Rebecca Reid Eighteen Mile Table Mountain Bachelor's Retreat Grief Crenshaw Oakway ; : Snow Creek ; Mary Sanders Emory Moore James R Spillers George's Creek Mary Bates Mahala Thompson Turner Duncan J C Miller Salubrity : : Five Mile : : l'uncel Hill Claremont : : : : : : : P O McKinney

DR. N. A. PRATT,

(SUCCESSOR TO PRATT & WILSON BROS.)

Wholesale Druggist, Analytical and Consulting Chemist, NO. 23 HAYNESTREET. CHARLESTON, S. C.,

DEALER IN Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Glass, AND

Daucgists' sundries. Analysis of Ores, Soils, Fertilizers. &c., made with greatest care and accuracy. Chemical advice given in all branches of the science, on moderate ferms.

DR. F. OLIN DANNELLY, o well and favorably known throughout the State, is with me, and would be pleased to see his old friends, or receive any orders for Goods. March 20, 1867 26 1m

Notice to Creditors.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

PICKENS—IN EQUITY.

Edward B. Calhoun, Adm'r., Bill for Injunction.
vs.

John B. Earle and others.

Partition, &c.

PON hearing the Bill, in this gase, and on motion of Mr. Burt. Complainant's Solicitor: It is ordered, that a Writ of Injunction do issue, to be directed to John B. Earle abstracts be directed to John B. Earle, claiming to be acreditor of W. Ransom Calhoun, restraining him from prosecuting his suit against Edward B. Calhoun, administrator de bonis non of W. Ransom Calhoun, that an Injunction be issued, to be directed to the said John B. Earle, William A. Lay, Executor, and William H. Sargent, claiming to be creditors of Henry D. Calhoun, restraining these Henry D. Calhoun, restraining to be ereditors of Henry D. Calhoun, restraining them and each of them from prosecuting their suits against the said Edward B. Calhoun, as Administrator of Henry D. Calhoun; and that the said parties, the suing creditors, and all other creditors of W. Ransom Calhoun, and of Henry D. Calhoun, be enjoined, and they are hereby animal from companying and they are hereby enjoined from commencing suits at law, and from prosecuting suits already commenced against the said Edward B. Calhoun, as Administrator, for debts alleged to be due to them or either of them, from the said W. Ranson Calhoun and from the said Henry D. Calhoun.
ROB'T. A. THOMPSON, C.E.P.D.
Com'rs. Office, Merch 18, 1867

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE ADVERTISER, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sune cure for Consumption. Astima, Bronchitts, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which be conceived to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription is the prescription. ing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON.

Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.

May 6, 1867 33. 1y

Legal Notice.

A LL persons are forwarned not to trade with or give credis to my wife, MARY HOLDEN, as I am determined not to pay such debts unless compelled by law—she having quit my bed and board without provocation or cause.

B. F. HOLDEN.

August 18, 1867

LAW CARD.

S. D. GOODLETT. WM. M. THOMAS. GOODLETT & THOMAS.

Attorneys at Law

AND SOLICITORS IN EQUITY, GREENVILLE, S. C.,

DRACTISES in the Courts of Anderson, Pickens, I Greenville, Spartanburg and Laurens. And also in the Federal Courts for the District of South Sarolina, and in the Courts of Bankruptcy. March 26, 1867

Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Columbia, S. C., July 5, 1867. NOTICE is hereby given that the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company are now prepared o exchange their Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness, endorsed by the State of South Carolina under the Act of the Legislature of December 20, 1866, for their Bonds and Coupons past due, secured by a mortgage commonly known as the

Also, for their Bonds, and the Coupons on them that may be due, endorsed by the State under the Act of the Legislature of January 28, 1861, which are headed "Confederate States of America. Also, for their Bonds and Coupons past due, known as "Non-Mortgage Bonds," at one for three, as provided for in said Act of December 20,

Holders of " Non-Mortgage Bonds and Coupons" past due, who prefer it, will be allowed to take for them, in exchange, the Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness of the Company, secured by a second

ortgage, at par. Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness, secured by a second mortgage, will also be tendered to all parties—having any other class of claims against

the Company, in payment.

JOHN G. EDWARDS.

July 10, 1867 42

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. PICKERS-IN THE COMMON PLEAS. Samuel Lovingood, Ex'or | Foreign Attachment. E. A. Tate.

E. A. Tate. Ply's Ally.

I VHEREAS, the Plaintiff did, on the 12th day of March, 1867, file his declaration agains the Defendant, (who, it is said) is absent from and without the limits of this State, and has neither wife nor attorney known within the same, upon whom a copy of the said declaration might be served: It is therefore ordered, that the said Defen dant do appear and plead thereto, on or before the 14th day of March, 1868; otherwise, final and absolute judgment will then be given and awarded

J. E. HAGOOD, c.c.p. Clerk's Office, March 12, 1867 Iv

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA PICKENS—IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

J. D. Ferguson, Adm'r Forcign Attachment.
vs McGowan & Adams,
William Douglass.

Plff's Atty's

WHEREAS, the Plaintiff did, on the 5th day of February, 1807, file his declaration against the Defendant, (who, as it is said,) is absent from and without the limits of this State, and has neither wife nor attorney known within the same upon whom a copy of the said declaration might be served: It is therefore ordered, that the said defendant do appear and plead thereto, on or before the 6th day of February, 1868; otherwise, final and absolute ju gment will then be given and awarded against him.

J. E. HAGOOD, c.c.p. Clerk's Office, Feb 5, 1867

THE BEST TONIC NOW IN USE



MANUFACTURED BY C. F. PANKNIN, Charleston, S. C.

WATCHES Repaired on Short Notice,
Opposite the Post Office,
GREENVILLE C. H., S. C.

Watches and Jewelry for sale; also, Speciacles to watches and Jewelry for said, and a call! suit all ages, at old prices. Give me a call!

JAMES G. BLACK.

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY

THE SUBSCRIBER having an experience of many years in the business of repairing of the street of the

tion to the repairing of Musical Instruments. His place of business is at WALHALLA, nearly opposite the Post Office. F. M. MORGAN.

28

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

Pickens—In Equity.

E. B. Colhoun, Adm'r, Amended Bill for Invs.

John B. Earle, et.als. Assets, Partition, &c.

O'N hearing the amended bill, and on motion of Mr. Burt, complainant's Solicitor, it is ordered that a Writ of Injunction do issue in this case, directed to the creditors, if any there this case, directed to the creditors, if any there be, of the late Col. John Ewing Calhoun, Martha Maria Calhoun, senior, and Martha Maria Calhoun, junior, restraining them from institu ting suits at law for the recovery of their claims against the Estates of each of these intestates

respectively.
ROB'T. A. THOMPSON, C.E.P.D.
Com'rs Office, May 13, 1867 34-6

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, IN EQUITY-PICKENS.

IN EQUITY—PICKENS.

Martha A, Boggs, Adm'x, vs.
Elihu Griffin and others.
ON hearing the Bill, in this cause, and on motion of Whitner & Whitner, Complainant's Solicitors, it is ordered that a Writ of Injunction do issue, to be directed to Elihu Griffin, claiming to be a graditor of Thomas Hamilton Complaination of the program of Thomas Hamilton Complaination of Thomas Hamilton Complaination of Thomas Hamilton laiming to be a creditor of Thomas Hamilton Boggs, restraining him from prosecuting his suit further against Martha A. Boggs, administratrix of the said Thomas Hamilton Boggs, and that the said Elihu Griffin, the suing creditor, and all other creditors of Thomas Hamilton Boggs is enjoined, and they are hereby contained from companying sales at law and enjoined from commencing suits at law, and from prosecuting the suit already commenced against the said Martha A, Boggs, as Administratrix, for debts alleged to be due to them or either of them, from the said Thomas Hamilton

Com'rs Office, April 9, 1867. 29-3m

Greenville and Columbia Railroad. UNTIL further notice, the Passenger Train on the Anderson Branch will return to Anderson every Monday and Friday morning.

Columbia, S. C., Aug. 18, 1867

48

STEVENS HOUSE. 21, 23, 25 & 27, Broadway, N. Y.,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. THE STEVENS HOUSE is well and widely known to the travelling public. The location is especially sultable to merchants and business men; it is is close proximity to the business part of the city

—is on the highway of Southern and Western travel—and adjacent to all the principal Railroad and Steamboat depots.

The STEVENS HOUSE has liberal accommodations for a 200 months in the steam of the st modations for over 300 guests—it is well fur-nished, and possesses every modern improve-ment for the comfort and entertainment of its inmates The rooms are spacious and well ventilated-provided with gas and water—the at-tendance is prompt and respectful—and the table is generously provided with every delicacy of the senson, at moderate prices.

for the comfort and pleasure of our guests. GEO. K. CHASE & CO.,

Proprietors. 37 June 4, 1867

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

THE following are the Appointments of Rev. A. B. Sterneys, Presiding Elder for the Greenville District of the South Carolina Conference, M. E. Church, Third Quarter:

Pickensville Circuit.—4th Sunday, and Sat-

before, in August, at Mount Bethel. Walhalla Circuit.—2d Sunday, and Saturday

lay before, in August, at Center. Anderson Station .- 1st Sunday, and Satur-

before, in September, at Providence.

Pendleton Circuit.—3d Sunday, and Saturday
before, in September, at Pondleton Village.
July 16, 1867.

42

Greenville & Columbia Railroad. GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

Columbia, Sept. 12, 1866. PHE Passenger Trains will be run over this Road

daily, (Sunday's excepted) until further notice, as follows: Leave Columbia at ; Leave Alston at ; Leave Newberry at : 10 35 " Arrive at Abbeville at " at Anderson at " at Greenville at 6 00 a m 6 30 " 8 35 " Leave Greenville at Anderson, ; Abbeville.

Arrive at Alston. Columbia, The bridge at Alston being now completed, pas-sengers and freights will be transported without delay The expense of freights, by the discontin-uance of the wagons and boats, will be largely re-

June 14, 1867 The Pavilion Hotel, Charleston, S. C.

ABOVE POPULAR HOTEL IS OPEN FOR THE

BOARD, PER DAY, \$3.00. MRS. H. L. BUTTERFIELD, Proprietress,

A. BUTTERFIELD, Superintendent.

Marriage Guide.

Young's GREAT PHYSIOLOGICAL WORK, I of every one his own Doctor, being a Private Instructor for Married Persons or those about to Instructor for Married Persons or those about 16 Marry, both Male and Female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our Sexual System, and the Production or Prevention of Offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain Fauguage for the general reader, and is illustrated with upwards of one hundred engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that ever one should be acquainted with. Still it is a book that read this book. It discloses secrets that ever, one should be acquainted with. Still it is a book that must be locked up, and not lie about the house.—
It will be sent to any one on the receipt of fifty cents. Address DR. WM. YOUNG, No 516 Spruco

July 27, 1867 THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, Samuel Lovingood) Foreign Attachme

Samuel Lovingood vs Nonrox.

E. A. Tate.

V HEREAS, the Plaintiff did, on the 12th day of March, 1867, file his leclaration against the Defendant, (who, it is said) is absent from and without the limits of this State, and has neither wife nor attorney known within the same, upon whom a copy of the said declaration might be served; It is therefore ordered, and the said defendant do appear and plead thereto, on or before the 14th day of March, 1868; oth rwise, final and absolute judgment will then be given and awarded against him.

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